

## A New Species of the Genus *Idiostrangalia* (Cerambycidae, Lepturinae) from the Mountainous Area of Northeastern Laos

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**Abstract** *Idiostrangalia michioi* sp. nov. is described from the mountainous area of northeastern Laos. It is readily recognized on its large size, different markings of head and elytra, different length and structure of male antennae, and so on.

The genus *Idiostrangalia* was originally established by NAKANE and OHBAYASHI (1957) for *Strangalia contracta* BATES, 1884, and was once revised by OHBAYASHI and TAKAHASHI (1985). In the latter paper, they dealt with six species which were *I. rarasanensis* (MITONO, 1938), *I. maruokai* (HAYASHI, 1963), *I. hakonensis* (MATSUSHITA, 1933), *I. shimomurai* N. OHBAYASHI et TAKAHASHI, 1985, *I. sozanensis* (MITONO, 1938) and *I. contracta* (BATES). In addition, five species and a subspecies, *Idiostrangalia akiyamai* HAYASHI, 1978, *I. quadrisignata* HAYASHI et MAKIHARA, 1981, *I. simillima* HAYASHI et VILLIERS, 1989, *I. albopreterminalis* HAYASHI et VILLIERS, *I. cerina* HOLZSCHUH, 1999, and *I. quadrisignata meoi* HOLZSCHUH, 1999, were added to this genus. Moreover, *Idiostrangalia vittatipennis* (PIC, 1914), *I. bisbilineata* (PIC, 1923), *I. atrocincta* (PIC, 1928), *I. angustissima* (GRESSITT, 1935) and *I. shirakii* (TAMANUKI et MITONO, 1939) were transferred from another genus by HAYASHI and VILLIERS (1985) or NAKAMURA, MAKIHARA and SAITO (1992). As the result, the genus includes 16 species and a subspecies distributed in Japan, Taiwan, China, Laos and Nepal.

However, the recognition of the generic range by HAYASHI (and VILLIERS) was wider than that of NAKANE and OHBAYASHI (1957) or OHBAYASHI and TAKAHASHI (1985). According to my recent morphological examination including the male genitalia, several species must be excluded from the genus *Idiostrangalia* sensu stricto, and the subject will be discussed in some detail in the future by the present author. The generic features of the genus indicated in the original description are as follows:—“Body extraordinarily slender; antennae prolonged beyond apex of elytra in both sexes, each joint with an oblique round space at apex in male; base of pronotum not covering shoulders, weakly bisinuate, not deeply impressed on each side; elytra narrowed to behind middle, each apex narrowly truncate with outer angle not pointed, two abdominal tergites uncovered; legs extremely slender, hind tarsal joints with a sulcus beneath.” Now I am going to describe a new species of the genus *Idiostrangalia* sensu stricto

from the mountainous area of northeastern Laos.

This short paper is dedicated to the memory of the late Prof. Dr. Michio CHÛJÔ, who was one of the greatest coleopterists in Japan, and also gave me frequent encouragement at my young age.

Before going into descriptive details, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Mr. Hiroyuki WAKAHARA, a resident of Vientiane, who kindly helped me during my several trips in Laos. My thanks are also due to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÊNO of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, for his critical review of the manuscript, and Dr. Tatsuya NIISATO of Bioindicator Co., Ltd., Tokyo for kindly allowing to add several paratypes from his collection.

*Idiostrangalia michioi* sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-9)

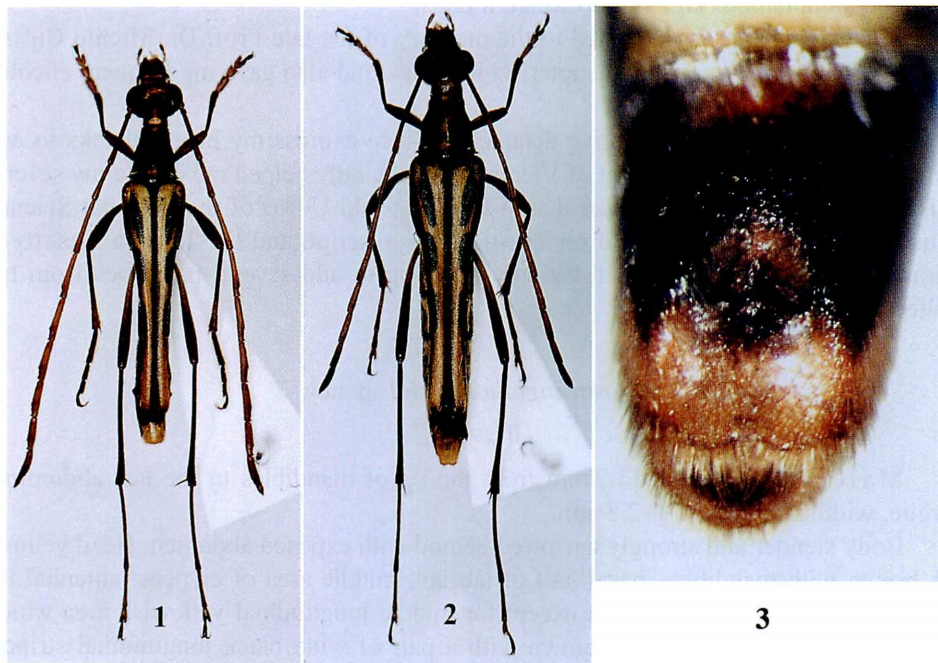
Male. Length 12.3-13.2 mm from the tip of mandibles to the last abdominal tergite, width at humeri 2.1-2.3 mm.

Body slender and strongly narrowed behind with exposed abdomen. Head yellowish brown with mandibles, basal half of labrum, middle area of clypeus, antennal tubercles and wide area of occiput except for middle longitudinal yellowish area which are black; pronotum yellowish brown with a pair of wide black longitudinal stripes; each elytron yellowish brown medially and brownish laterally with black markings as the following manner (Fig. 4): sutural margin narrowly black, an oblong middle vitta starting from a short distance from base and obliquely running towards basal fourth, and another vitta started some distance from humerus and running backwards along lateral margin; the outer vitta broad at the beginning, then once narrowed and again swollen inward at basal third just behind the middle vitta, then narrowly extended apicad; antennae with basal five segments reddish brown, sixth to tenth light yellowish brown and the last segment infuscate; legs with femur light brown except for the insides of mid and hind ones which are partly black; tibiae infuscate basally and becoming lighter apicad; tarsi reddish brown except for the last segments which are infuscate; ventral surface largely yellowish brown; neck marked with triangular black maculation; apical margin of prosternum, marginal area of front and mid coxal cavities, inside of metepisternum and part of metasternum black; abdomen with visible first, second, basal half of third and middle of the last sternites black.

Dorsal surface of head, pronotum, scutellum and elytra densely clothed with short golden pubescence; ventral surface with metasternum and abdomen rather densely clothed with pale yellowish pubescence and last sternite provided with long hairs around the excavation.

Head short, distinctly wider than pronotal base, minutely and closely punctured; frons proclinate; gena less than half as long as long axis of eye; eyes large, strongly prominent and almost entire, without emargination; tempora very short and suddenly constricted to the neck. Antenna long and slender, apical two segments exceeding the





Figs. 1–3. Habitus of *Idiostrangalia michioi* sp. nov. and last abdominal sternite; 1, male; 2, female; 3, ventral view of the last abdominal sternite in male.

elytral apices; fifth the longest; sixth to the last segments provided with deeply incised area at each apex (Fig. 10); relative length of each segment as follows:— 5.0 : 1.0 : 7.5 : 6.3 : 9.0 : 8.1 : 7.5 : 6.9 : 6.4 : 5.8 : 7.3.

Pronotum widest at base, tapering apicad to slightly constricted apico-marginal area, 1.14 times longer than width; disc gently convex above, densely provided with minute punctures; base 1.7 times as wide as apex, slightly bisinuate, with lateral corners projecting laterad but not covering elytral shoulders. Scutellum elongate tongue-shaped with shallow punctures.

Elytra slender, 3.6 times as long as width across humeri; sides strongly convergent from humeri to apical third, then slightly divergent apicad; apices obliquely truncate with slight emargination, slightly dehiscent from apical ninth; disc moderately punctured.

Legs long and slender, each femur slightly clavate; hind tarsal segments with a sulcus below; first segment of hind tarsus 2.4 times as long as second, 6.1 times as long as third, longer than the remaining segments combined.

Abdomen cylindrical, apical two tergites exposed from the elytral apices; sternite minutely and very closely punctured; last sternite (seventh sternite) triangularly excavated in double steps (meaning that the excavation is provided with a reverse T-shaped

ridge at the center) for about half its length as shown in Fig. 3.

Male genitalia as shown in Figs. 5–8. Median lobe longer than tegmen, slightly widened at apical third in dorsal view; dorsal plate shorter than ventral plate and reaching some distance from the apex of ventral plate; median struts starting from apical

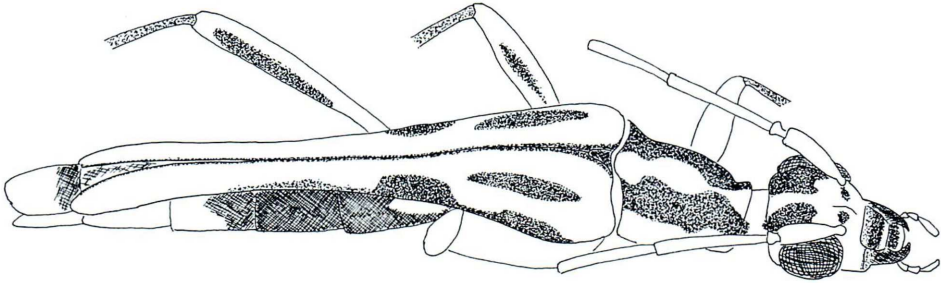
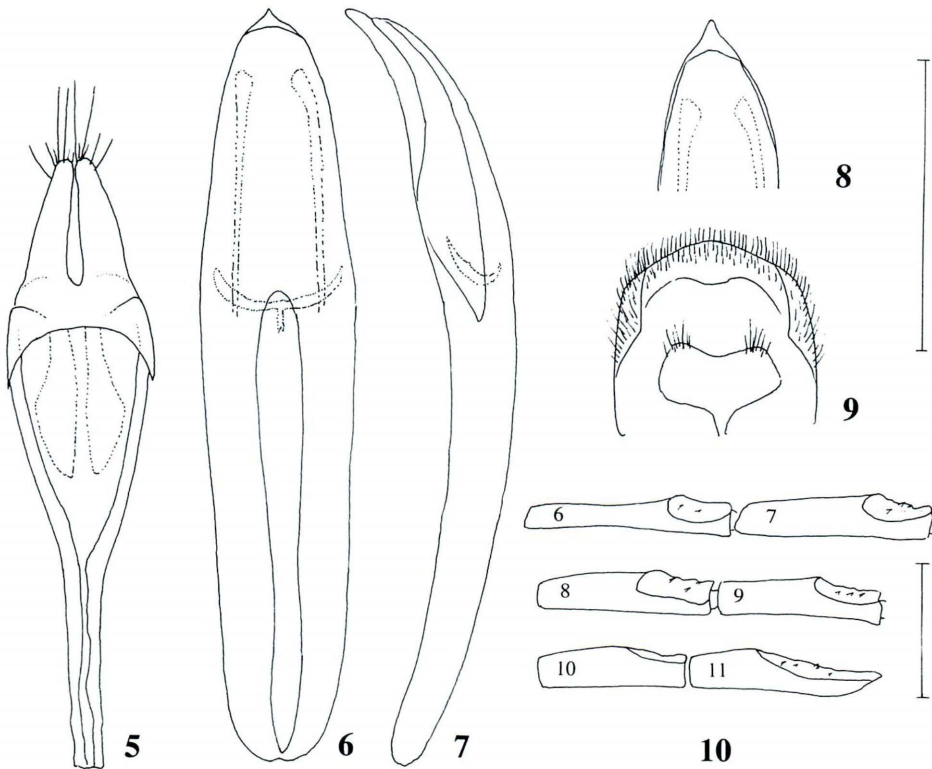


Fig. 4. Maculation of *Idiostrangalia michioi* sp. nov., dorso-lateral view.



Figs. 5–9. Male genitalia and antenna of *Idiostrangalia michioi* sp. nov. — 5, Tegmen, dorsal view; 6, median lobe, dorsal view; 7, ditto, lateral view; 8, ditto, antero-dorsal view; 9, 8th abdominal tergite, ventral view; 10, 6th to the last antennal segments. Scale 1 mm.

third and connected basally; ventral plate roundly pointed at the apex in lateral view, triangularly convergent apicad with pointed apex in antero-dorsal view. Tegmen with paramere one-fourth as long as tegmen, straightly convergent apicad with four or five setae at each extremity; ringed part roundly convergent towards middle, then almost straightly extended basad with connected base.

*Female.* 12.1–15.7 mm from the tip of mandibles to the end of abdominal tergite, width at humeri 2.1–2.7 mm.

Differs from male in the following points:— abdominal sternite yellowish brown with each basal and apical margins narrowly black and mesal area of apical half of the last sternite black without excavation; antennae just reaching elytral apex; elytra 3.4 times as long as width across humeri; mid and hind tarsal segments with a sulcus below.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, Phu Pan (Mt.), Ban Saleui, Xam Neua, Houa Pan Prov., Laos, alt. 1,700 m, 27–IV–2002, N. OHBAYASHI leg. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality, 2–V–2002, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 1 ♀, same locality, 11–13–IV–2004, N. OHBAYASHI leg.; 7 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, same locality, alt. 1,500–1,800 m, 15–IV–14–V–2004, native collector leg.

*Type depository.* The holotype and a paratype are preserved in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University. Other paratypes are in the private collection of N. OHBAYASHI and T. NIISATO.

*Diagnosis.* This new species is related to *Idiostrangalia contracta* from Japan or *I. sozanensis* from Taiwan, but is easily distinguishable by its large body, different markings of head and elytra, different shape of excavation of the last abdominal sternite, and the feature of the male genitalia (cf. figs. 1–6 of OHBAYASHI and TAKAHASHI (1985)). From other congeners, it is distinguishable by the length and structure of the male antennae or different color pattern of abdominal sternites.

*Etymology.* The specific epithet is dedicated to the late Dr. Michio CHÛJÔ for the memory of his great contribution to the entomology.

## 要 約

大林延夫：ラオス北東部山地のミヤマホソハナカミキリ属の1新種。—— ミヤマホソハナカミキリ属 *Idiostrangalia* には、現在16種1亜種が含まれているが、このうちの数種は形態的に狭義の本属とは明らかに区別され、別属に移すべきものと考えられる。ここでは、ラオス北東部の山地から得られた1種を狭義の本属の新種と認め、故中條道夫先生に献名して *Idiostrangalia michioi* sp. nov. として命名記載した。

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